

LIX.—*Descriptions of new Batrachians in the British Museum.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Plate XVII.]

Rana luzonensis.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique groups between, and extending beyond, the posterior borders of the choanæ. Snout much depressed, acutely pointed, projecting, longer than the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis strong; loreal region feebly oblique, grooved; nostril nearer the end of the snout than the eye; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, two thirds to three fourths the diameter of the eye. Fingers long and slender, first a little shorter than second, dilated into large disks. Toes webbed to the disks of the third and fifth, to the penultimate phalanx of the fourth; disks smaller than those of the fingers; sub-articular tubercles strong; a small oval inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches far beyond the tip of the snout. Skin smooth; a feeble narrow dorso-lateral glandular fold. Greyish or olive above, with or without a light vertebral line; a blackish canthal streak and temporal spot; tympanum reddish brown; upper lip with a light, dark-edged streak; limbs with dark cross-bands; whitish beneath, throat and breast sometimes brown.

From snout to vent 58 millim.

Four specimens (female and half-grown) from the Highlands of Lepauto, N. Luzon, collected by Mr. Whitehead. Presented by the Subscribers to the Whitehead Expedition Fund.

OREOBATRACHUS, gen. nov. (*Ranidarum*).

Pupil horizontal. Tongue small, oval, free and very slightly notched behind. Vomerine teeth none. A strong transverse dermal fold between the choanæ. Tympanum hidden; eustachian tubes large. Fingers free, toes webbed, the tips dilated into small disks; outer metatarsals separated by web. Omosternum and sternum with a bony style. Distal phalanx T-shaped; no intercalary ossification between the latter and the penultimate.

Allied to *Thrynobatrachus*, Gthr.

Oreobatrachus baluensis. (Pl. XVII. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Head small; snout obtusely pointed, shorter than the diameter of the orbit; no canthus rostralis; nostril equally

distant from the eye and the tip of the snout; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid. Fingers short, first and second equal. Hind limb stout; toes moderate, three-fourths webbed; subarticular tubercles very feebly developed; a feebly prominent elliptical inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout. Skin smooth. Dark brown above, limbs with darker cross-bars; a yellowish vertical streak on the tip of the snout and an oblique one from the eye to the angle of the mouth; white (in spirit) beneath, largely marbled with black.

From snout to vent 33 millim.

A single specimen from Mount Kina Balu, North Borneo, collected by Mr. A. Everett.

Rhacophorus Mocquardii.

Allied to *R. depressiceps*, Blgr., with which it agrees in the shape of the head and the disposition of the vomerine teeth, but distinguished by the much shorter digits. Fingers free or with a very indistinct rudimentary web, the disks a little smaller than the tympanum. Foot not half as long as head and body; toes two-thirds webbed; two metatarsal tubercles, inner elliptical, outer round and flat. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching halfway between the eye and the end of the snout. Pale brown above; a dark brown canthal and temporal streak; a dark cross-band between the eyes; flanks brown, with three white spots; limbs with dark cross-bands; hind side of thighs with light spots in a dark brown network; whitish beneath, speckled with brown.

From snout to vent 34 millim.

A single specimen from Sahambendrana, C. Madagascar, collected by M. Majastre.

Rhacophorus Majori.

Closely allied to *R. rhodoscelis*, Blgr., from which it differs in the more developed web of the manus, the outer fingers being half-webbed. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches halfway between the eye and the end of the snout. Crimson above, sometimes with scattered blackish dots on the back, with or without a large brown symmetrical marking extending from the head to the sacrum, giving off six oblique branches, the anterior pair directed forwards, the others backwards; limbs with greyish-brown or blackish cross-bars; throat and belly white, lower surface of limbs wholly or partially crimson. Male with an external gular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 28 millim.

Four specimens from the Ambohitombo forest, Madagascar. Collected by Dr. Forsyth Major.

Rhacophorus macroscelis.

Allied to *R. Hosii*, Blgr. Vomerine teeth in two small oblique groups close to the inner borders of the choanæ. Head large, as long as broad; snout rounded, shorter than the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis strong; loreal region deeply concave; nostrils near the end of the snout; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, half the diameter of the eye. Fingers webbed at the base; toes webbed to the disks of the third and fifth, penultimate phalanx of fourth free; a very small inner metatarsal tubercle. The femoro-tibial articulation reaches the shoulder, the tibio-tarsal far beyond the tip of the snout. Above with small scattered warts; heel with a conical tubercle; throat and belly granulate. Olive above, marbled with darker; a yellow cross-line between the eyes and a large W-shaped yellow marking on the occiput; upper lip white, with vertical blackish blotches; flanks white, with large black spots; limbs with dark cross-bars; dirty white beneath, belly and hind limbs dotted with brown.

From snout to vent 31 millim.

A single specimen from Mount Kina Balu, N. Borneo, collected by Mr. A. Everett.

Megalixalus brachyemisis. (Pl. XVII. fig. 2.)

Tongue oval, rather deeply notched. Head rather small; snout rounded, shorter than the diameter of the orbit; tympanum hidden. Fingers with a slight rudiment of web; toes half-webbed. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the shoulder; tibia one third to two fifths the length of head and body. Skin smooth, coarsely granulate on the belly and under the thighs. Greyish above, with two dark brown lines along the back; sides of head dark brown; brownish beneath.

From snout to vent 25 millim.

Three specimens from Cliradzulu, British Central Africa. Presented by Sir H. H. Johnston.

Calophrynus brevis.

Allied to *C. calcaratus*, Mocq.*, with which it agrees in the very large shovel-shaped metatarsal tubercle and the large flat tarsal tubercle, but distinguished by a shorter

* Of which adult specimens are in the British Museum, the largest measuring 40 millim. from snout to vent.

snout, shorter limbs, and extremely short and very obtuse digits. Occiput swollen; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid. First finger shorter than second, fourth shortest; three strong palmar tubercles. Foot not longer than the head; inner toe with a subarticular tubercle, others without; metatarsal tubercle much longer than the inner toe. Tarso-metatarsal articulation reaching the shoulder. Pale greyish olive above, with pink and olive blotches; a chevron-shaped dark cross-band between the eyes; a pair of large dark blotches on the scapular region; tarsal and metatarsal tubercles yellowish white; white beneath, with a few olive dots and vermiculations.

From snout to vent 26 millim.

A single specimen from S.W. Madagascar, collected by Mr. Last.

Dyscopus Grandidieri.

Palatine teeth in a long, nearly straight, transverse series, narrowly interrupted in the middle. Head once and a half as broad as long; snout rounded, narrower than in *D. Antongilii* and *D. Guineti*; nostril equally distant from the eye and the end of the snout; interorbital space a little broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum indistinct. First and second fingers equal. Toes webbed at the base; inner metatarsal tubercle very large, compressed, shovel-shaped, quite as long as the inner toe. The tarso-metatarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin thick and finely shagreened above; a glandular dorso-lateral fold; a strong fold from the eye to the arm. Olive above, lighter on the sides of the back; a broad triangular dark marking between the eyes; a short dark canthal streak in front of the eye; a dark club-shaped streak behind the eye; a dark light-edged streak on the lateral fold; dirty white beneath, mottled with brown on the throat and breast; metatarsal tubercle whitish.

From snout to vent 33 millim.

A single specimen from S.W. Madagascar, collected by Mr. Last.

Leptodactylus maculilabris.

Tongue oval, slightly nicked behind. Vomerine teeth in two slightly curved series behind the choanæ, narrowly separated in the middle and extending outwards as far as the outer border of the choanæ. Snout rounded, scarcely prominent, as long as the diameter of the orbit; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, nearly two thirds

the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, first much longer than second; toes slender, not fringed; subarticular tubercles strong; sole smooth, with a small oval inner metatarsal tubercle; a tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches midway between the eye and the end of the snout. Skin smooth; a glandular fold on each side of the back from eye to groin; another from the eye to the shoulder; a ventral discoidal fold. Pale brown above; glandular folds black-edged; a dark brown triangular blotch on the back of the head, the base between the eyes, the apex between the shoulder; sides of head whitish, with a black canthal streak and three dark brown spots on the lip, the second extending to the eye; sides of limbs with large dark brown spots; a white dark-edged streak along the back of the thighs; uniform white beneath.

From snout to vent 43 millim.

A single specimen from Bebedero, Costa Rica, collected by Mr. C. F. Underwood.

CORYTHOMANTIS, gen. nov. (*Hylidarum*).

Pupil rhomboidal. Tongue subcircular, scarcely free behind, entire. Vomerine teeth. Head a bony casque, with projecting labial borders, formed as in *Triprion* and *Diaglena*. Tympanum distinct. Fingers free, toes webbed, the tips dilated into regular disks. Outer metatarsals united.

Agrees with *Triprion* and *Diaglena* in the curious shape of the head, but differs in the absence of teeth on the parasphenoid.

Corythomantis Greeningi. (Pl. XVII. figs. 3-3 b.)

Vomerine teeth forming a transverse series on two strong triangular bony prominences between the posterior borders of the choanæ. Head extremely depressed, entirely bony, rough, its posterior border slightly raised and notched in the middle; forehead concave; canthus rostralis raised, curved; snout projecting far beyond the mouth, flat beneath; tympanum half the diameter of the eye. Fingers rather short, disks as large as the tympanum; toes two-thirds webbed, the disks a little smaller than those of the fingers; subarticular tubercles strong. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the posterior border of the eye. Sides of body with closely-set small round tubercles; belly and lower surface of thighs granulate. Greyish olive above, freckled with darker; tubercles whitish; lower parts whitish. No vocal sacs.

From snout to vent 78 millim.

A single male specimen from Brazil (exact locality unknown), presented by Mr. L. Greening.

Pelodytes caucasicus.

Vomerine teeth in two transverse groups between the choanæ. Snout subacuminate, with moderately distinct canthus; tympanum feebly distinct, two thirds the diameter of the eye. First finger as long as second; toes webbed at the base and fringed; subarticular tubercles strong; a very small inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout. Body covered with strong warts, some of which are confluent into longitudinal folds; a paratoid-like fold above the tympanum. Olive above, white beneath, all the warts covered with a black horny layer in the male. Male with an internal vocal sac, the fore limbs very strong, with rugose black plates as in *P. punctatus*; similarly with black rugosities round the lower jaw, on the breast, belly, and under the hind limbs, especially on the subarticular tubercles.

From snout to vent 47 millim.

A single specimen from Mount Louis, Caucasus, 7000 feet, received from the Tiflis Museum.

This Batrachian is of particular interest as adding a second species to the genus *Pelodytes*, the range of which was believed to be confined to France, the Spanish peninsula, and North-west Italy. Not long ago but three species of Pelobatoids were known from the Palæarctic Region. The number is now raised to five, viz. :—

1. *Pelobates fuscus*, Laur. (Central Europe and Northern Italy.)
2. *Pelobates cultripes*, Cuv. (France, Spain, Portugal.)
3. *Pelobates syriacus*, Bttgr. (Asia Minor, Syria.)
4. *Pelodytes punctatus*, Fitz. (France, Spain, Portugal, N.W. Italy.)
5. *Pelodytes caucasicus*, Blgr. (Caucasus.)

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVII.

Fig. 1. Oreobatrachus baluensis.

Fig. 1 a. Ditto. Open mouth.

Fig. 2. Megalixalus brachycnemis.

Fig. 3. Corythomantis Greeningi.

Fig. 3 a. Ditto. Side view of head.

Fig. 3 b. Ditto. Open mouth.

